Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 9/5/2002

GAIN Report #JA2040

Japan

Livestock and Products

Annual

2002

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Report Highlights: Monthly beef consumption and import levels are expected to recover from the BSE crisis to near average levels by the end of 2002. The outlook for Japan's beef market in 2003 is improving. Consumption is forecast to increase 7%, while import demand is expected to rise 17%. However, the possible imposition of Japan's beef safeguard in 2003 could hamper imports. Strong pork demand is expected to ease late in 2002. For 2003, pork consumption is forecast to fall 2% as BSE-related demand eases, while imports are expected to fall by about 2%. Japan's pork safeguard is not expected to trigger in 2003.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Tokyo [JA1], JA

Japanese Beef Market Outlook 2002 and 2003

The outlook for Japan's beef market through 2002 and into 2003 is improving given a stronger than expected recovery pace this summer. Total beef consumption in 2002 is forecast slightly below last year's level at 1.36 million MT. Post expects monthly beef consumption to recover to average levels during the fourth quarter. While total imports for 2002 are projected down by 17% (to 800,000 MT) from last year's level, monthly average imports are anticipated to recover to "normal" levels by the end of the year. Domestic beef production is projected to increase by 14% to 520,000 MT now that Japan's national BSE screening program is operational. Cattle slaughter numbers during the first-half of 2002 were up 11% because beef cattle held out during the BSE crisis last year were sent to slaughter early this year.

The recovery from the BSE crisis is expected to carry over into 2003. Overall beef consumption is estimated to increase 7% above the 2002 forecast level to 1.45 million MT. This projected consumption gain will most likely stimulate increased import demand, which is estimated to rise by 17% to 935,000 MT.

Japan's Beef Safeguard May Slow Imports in 2003

The possible imposition of Japan's beef safeguard in 2003, which would boost the import tariff to 50% from 38.5%, would hamper imports and possibly slow overall recovery in demand. Imports of chilled beef would be particularly hurt by the safeguard, affecting U.S. and Australian suppliers who have a combined 98% market share of Japanese beef imports. Import demand for low-value chilled parts would likely expand, while import demand for high-value parts would shrink. At the same time, medium grade domestic beef would become more competitive with imported beef, perhaps leading Japanese retailers, which sell large volumes of imported chilled meat as store brands, to switch to domestic beef. Given limited supplies, growing retail demand for medium grade domestic beef would cause prices to rise just when consumption begins to fully recover from the BSE crises, perhaps stalling the recovery.

Imports of frozen beef would fare better if the safeguard were imposed given that it is a storable product and can be purchased in advance. In fact, entries of frozen beef would likely surge prior to imposition of the safeguard as Japanese food service users, which rely largely on imported beef, move to secure stocks. Japan's food service/catering sector reportedly accounts for about 50% of total beef consumption, mostly frozen beef supplied by the U.S. and Australia. (2000 estimate - 56% for U.S. and 36% for Australia of the total 363,336 MT of frozen imported beef)

Prior to the safeguard, imports of U.S. frozen beef would likely increase as end users of short plate and chuck boost purchases to avoid the safeguard duty. Imports of frozen raw material beef, such as Australian grass fed beef, would also be expected to rise as Japanese meat processors supplying hamburgers to fast food chains advanced purchases.

Safeguard Possible Due to Sharp Drop in 2002 Imports; Could Start Vicious Cycle

Because beef imports dropped substantially during the first quarter of Japan's 2002 fiscal year (April - June), the trigger level (117% of the previous year's imports) for the first quarter of the 2003 fiscal year will be relatively low. If, as expected, imports recover to average levels during this quarter, the safeguard would be triggered and the 50% tariff could be imposed as early as July 1, 2003. Once triggered, the higher tariff would remain for the duration of the fiscal year (until March 31, 2004). Japan's beef safeguard trigger levels are calculated based on customs clearance volumes for the first quarter of each fiscal year. The trigger level for the first quarter of 2003 will be 63,563 MT for chilled beef and 67,640 MT for frozen beef, which appears very low when compared to average annual entries for the same period at about 80,000 MT and 90,000 MT respectively (see table 1).

As noted, the safeguard would likely cause imports to drop after it is imposed, raising the possibility of another safeguard action in 2004 if imports return to a "normal level". To avoid the potential market disruption of the safeguard, several Japanese industry associations are reportedly seeking a waiver from any tariff hike during 2003.

Table 1. Japanese Monthly Beef Imports in JFY2002 and Beef Safeguard Trigger for JFY2003

	JFY 2003	JFY 2002	
Chilled	Trigger Level (17% Above Cumulative Quarter Basis)	Monthly Imports (Metric Ton - Customs Clearance Basis)	
		April	17,900
		May	18,765
		June	17,662
JFY 1st Qtr.	63,563	Cumulative Total	54,327
JFY 1st through 2nd Qtr.	NA	NA	NA
JFY 1st through 3rd Qtr.	NA	NA	NA
JFY 1st through 4th Qtr.	NA	NA	NA
	JFY 2003	JFY 2002	
Frozen	Trigger Level (17% Above Cumulative Quarter Basis)	Monthly Imports (Metric Ton - Customs Clearance Basis)	
		April	16,093
		May	19,331
		June	22,388
JFY 1st Qtr.	67,640	Cumulative Total	57,812
JFY 1st through 2nd Qtr.	NA	NA	NA
JFY 1st through 3rd Qtr.	NA	NA	NA
JFY 1st through 4th Qtr.	NA	NA	NA

BSE Hangs Over Market as Japanese Consumers Remain Cautious During the First-Half of 2002

Overall beef consumption in Japan during the first half of 2002 fell 20% compared to the same period last year. Consumers, particularly housewives, remained cautious because of BSE and concerns about food safety and mislabeling scandals. Per-household consumption for January - June 2002 showed a decline for beef, and increases for pork and chicken (see table 2).

Japanese retailers reportedly reduced counter space for beef while increasing space for pork and chicken during the first half of this year. In addition, many retailers met limited beef demand with low-priced domestic beef at the expense of imported beef. Increased slaughter of domestic beef cattle resulted in abundant supplies of inexpensive domestic beef, particularly from dairy steer and F1 cross bred steer. Wholesale carcass prices for dairy and F1 cross bred steer remained depressed during the period, down by 53% for B-3 grade dairy steer at Yen 425 per kilo, and down 36% for B3 grade cross bred steer at Yen 573 per kilo, during the second quarter.

Table 2. Japanese Per Household Consumption of Table Meat and Chicken

Period: January - June, 2002						
					Unit: Gram	
	Beef		Pork		Chicken	
	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.
Jan.	510	-36%	1,386	5%	988	5%
Feb.	506	-31%	1,404	9%	1,001	5%
Mar.	618	-21%	1,486	10%	1,021	8%
Apr.	643	-15%	1,391	12%	988	8%
May.	668	-17%	1,412	9%	1,004	12%
Jun.	671	-11%	1,338	5%	942	7%
Jan. - Jun.	3,614	-22%	8,421	8%	5,943	7%
Period: January - June, 2002						
					Unit: Yen	
	Beef		Pork		Chicken	
	Expenditure	% Chg.	Expenditure	% Chg.	Expenditure	% Chg.
Jan.	1,394	-33%	1,961	11%	996	14%
Feb.	1,263	-31%	1,905	11%	931	8%
Mar.	1,507	-21%	1,975	11%	946	12%
Apr.	1,564	-17%	1,890	15%	925	14%
May.	1,665	-18%	1,915	9%	938	16%
Jun.	1,595	-15%	1,870	9%	886	11%
Jan. - Jun.	8,990	-23%	11,515	11%	5,623	12%
Source: Ministry of General Administration (Livestock daily Press, August 6 Issue)						
Note 1: Figures represent generic meat and chicken consumption.						
Note 2: Figures are not converted into per person.						

Beef Imports Down in 2002 Due to Weak Demand, Large Stocks, Strong Dollar

Imports of frozen beef plummeted by 36% during the first half of 2002 to 112,801 MT (CWE 161,144 MT). Continued weak demand in the food service and catering sectors due to lingering BSE concerns had a particularly chilling effect on imports. Users of imported frozen beef such as beef bowl restaurants, Korean style barbecue chains, and fast food hamburger chains, experienced slow sales. In addition, demand for imported beef was met with large stocks of frozen beef, which built up following the sharp drop in demand late last year. Monthly ending stocks of frozen beef were drawn down 14% during the first half of 2002.

[Note: frozen stocks of domestic beef are usually relatively small compared to imported beef, which accounts for roughly 80% of total frozen stocks. However, monthly ending stocks of domestic beef during the first half of 2002 are artificially high, up 40 - 90%, due to the Government’s domestic beef buy-back program. June ending stocks of frozen domestic beef are estimated at 21,828 MT [CWE: 31,183 MT]. Over 12,000 MT of domestic beef slaughtered before the start of the national screening program was purchased under BSE buy-back program and kept in cold storage facilities for eventual incineration (see JA2008)]

U.S. Frozen Beef Fares Relatively Well in 2002 Despite Adverse Market Conditions

U.S. frozen beef imports dipped by only 25%, a relatively mild drop when compared to other suppliers. Effective marketing and a faster than anticipated recovery in the food service sector kept U.S. frozen imports from falling further. Anecdotal evidence suggests that sales at beef bowel and Korean-style barbeque restaurants had recovered to over 85% of pre-BSE levels by June, 2002.

Table 3. Japanese Beef Imports for the First Half (Jan. - June) 2002

Unit: MT (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	Chilled		Frozen		Total	
	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.
U.S.	37,481	-47%	66,558	-26%	104,039	-35%
Australia	58,749	-42%	34,461	-52%	93,210	-46%
Canada	1,528	-41%	7,483	-12%	9,010	-19%
N.Z.	1,309	-43%	4,137	-42%	5,446	-42%
Total	99,071	-44%	112,801	-36%	211,873	-40%
Source: Ministry of Finance Trade Data						
Note: Total includes imports from other countries.						

Consumption May be on the Road to Recovery

Beef sales strengthened this summer, reportedly due to unusually hot temperatures in July and August, which boosted demand for barbeque-type beef at both the food service and retail sectors. Retail chains are reportedly expanding the selection and supplies of packaged beef for barbequing, much of it store-branded beef imported from the U.S. In addition, a MacDonald's promotion to sell hamburgers for only Yen 59 ($.50) has been very successful in bringing back customers and boosting sales. Other fast food chains are expected to follow suit, spurring demand for Australian grass fed beef.

Competition Expected to Intensify as Import Demand Builds

Given the limited supply of domestic beef, most of the recovering demand is expected to be filled by imported beef. Japan's monthly beef imports are expected to rebound to average monthly levels (50,000 - 60,000 MT a month) by the fourth quarter. Competition for the recovering import demand is expected to intensify. Australia recently launched a (Australian) $ 5 million campaign to promote its beef in Japan. The U.S. Meat Export Federation (USMEF) launched an American beef promotion targeting Japanese consumers with newspaper and television advertising and other promotion activities. In July, 2002, USDA Secretary Anne Veneman participated in a USMEF-organized beef cooking class for housewives and children. The event, which helped to promote the health and safety of U.S. beef, received widespread coverage.

Food Labeling Scandals Rattle Consumer Confidence; Japanese Retailers Moving to Traceability

Meat mislabeling cases continue to surface in Japan, fostering consumer mistrust and general concerns over food safety. In August 2002, Japan's largest meat packer, Nippon Ham, admitted to mislabeling imported beef as domestic and selling it to an industry association under the government-funded beef buyback program, similar to the Snow Brand incident earlier this year (see JA2031).

Consumer perceptions that mislabeling of meat is wide-spread in the Japanese meat industry have exacerbated existing BSE and food safety concerns, leaving the public uncertain about the meat supply. Not surprisingly, a recent pole indicated that many consumers do not trust food labels. In response, retailers are seeking to provide more reliable labeling and detailed production information about the meat they sell. Some retailers have implemented tracking systems which allow consumers to scan meat packages at computer terminals to learn about the history and origin of the product. Other retailers are looking to establish strict standards on store-branded beef thru third-party certification organizations. MAFF is also developing a traceability system for domestic beef linking information from mandatory ear tags (implemented as part of the national BSE screening program), with distribution channels.

While Japan's traceability schemes may not be required for imported products, these systems do appear to be problematic for exporters. In the current "food safety" environment consumers are likely to shy away from imported meat that does not provide the same level of information as domestic products.

Japanese Pork Market Outlook 2002 and 2003

Japan’s Pork Market Outlook for 2002

Strong demand for pork to replace beef following the detection of BSE last year will begin to ease during the second half of 2002 as Japanese beef demand recovers. Total pork consumption in 2002 is forecast at 2.2 million MT, up slightly from 2001. In contrast to beef, monthly pork consumption is expected to gradually fall back to "normal" levels by the end of this year. Pork imports in 2002 are forecast at 978,000 MT, down a 3% from the record high in 2001. Japan’s pork safeguard, which kicked in on August 1, 2002, will cut imports considerably during the second half of this year, offsetting higher imports achieved earlier in the year. In anticipation of the safeguard many importers had reportedly purchased their raw material pork stocks for the rest of the year by July. Preliminary trade data reveal that July entries reached 148,500 MT (104,000 MT on customs clearance basis), up 20% from the same month last year.

Weaker Import Demand Projected for 2003 Due to Shrinking "Alternative" Demand

2003 pork consumption is projected to fall 2% to 2.175 million MT as "alternative" demand dries up. Import demand in 2003 is projected down 2% to 964,000 MT, reflecting weaker overall demand. Weaker prices for domestic pork and continued contraction in Japanese pork production are also expected in 2003 with projected production down 1% to 1.21 million MT.

Because of weak demand, Post does not expect Japan’s pork safeguard to be triggered in 2003. Pork imports will likely surge in April 2003, when the existing safeguard is lifted. However, unless the demand situation changes, pork imports are unlikely to reach the first quarter trigger level, which is expected at 220,706 MT [based on preliminary data taking the average of first quarter imports over the three preceding years (JFY 2000 at 148,296 MT, JFY 2001 at 189,955 MT and JFY 2002 at 218,151 MT) multiplied by 119%].

Weak Demand and Price Prospects for Domestic Pork May Cap Sales of Imported Chilled Pork in 2003

Demand for imported chilled pork will likely wane in 2003 as beef consumption recovers. Expected lower wholesale prices will make domestic pork more competitive against imports in the Japanese retail and food service sectors. In addition, evolving meat labeling requirements being implemented by Japanese retailers and wholesalers (see page) may put imported pork at a disadvantage. Prior to the recent spate of meat labeling scandals, some imported chilled pork was reportedly sold as domestic. This practice, however, is being curtailed and this could reduce demand for imported pork.

To succeed in the Japanese market exporters will need to target their marketing efforts to Japanese consumers (housewives), to promote the quality, identity and origin of their products. In addition, market strategies aimed at promoting store brands may also be useful. Japanese food service companies, which are quality oriented, are increasingly looking to imported chilled pork rather than frozen pork. Improved quality and stable supplies has led to increased demand for chilled pork in the food service and ready-to-eat sectors.

American pork has already achieved success in this segment of the market. For example, a major Japanese *Tonkatsu* chain (fried pork cutlet) uses American chilled pork (loins and tender loins) purchased thru a special contract with a U.S. supplier. Interestingly, the restaurant chain markets their pork cutlets as exclusively U.S. pork, an unusual strategy given that most Japanese consumers assume that Tonkatsu is generally made with domestic pork. The company's advertising emphasizes that the U.S. pork is specially produced for quality and taste.

Competition Among Frozen Pork Suppliers Expected to Intensify in 2003

Imports of frozen pork are expected to decline in 2003, affecting all major suppliers. Post expects import demand for raw material frozen pork to remain lethargic as lower-priced domestic pork becomes more competitive in the food service and catering sectors. In addition, general food safety and disease concerns may lead Japanese importers, particularly ham and sausage manufacturers, to diversify their suppliers of pork for further processing and this could benefit Canadian and EU suppliers, other than Denmark.

Strong Pork Demand During First Half of 2002

Overall pork distribution in Japan for the first half of 2002 rose by 7% due to solid demand in the retail and the food service sectors as consumers sought beef substitutes. Average household consumption rose by 8% in quantity, and by 11% in value. Robust demand for domestic table pork kept wholesale carcass prices relatively high. Reduced domestic slaughter, which fell 3% in the first half, resulted in tight supplies for domestic pork earlier in the year. In addition, demand for domestic pork was boosted by labeling scandals as consumers sought out meat clearly marked as domestic. Imports remained strong during this period, with larger than anticipated monthly entries of chilled pork, which increased by 5%, with increased supplies coming from the U.S. and Canada.

Import Surge Triggers Safeguard

Imports of frozen pork surged after the last safeguard expired on March 31, 2002. Total pork imports in the first quarter of Japan's fiscal year 2002 (April - June) exceeded the trigger level and the safeguard was automatically imposed on August 1, 2002. Imports of American and Canadian chilled pork are expected to fall since the higher gate price will put imported pork at a price-disadvantage. Monthly entries of frozen pork are also expected to diminish.

Table 4 Japanese Wholesale Hog Carcass Price Trend in Tokyo Meat Market

Excellent Grade					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
1995	419	498	500	421	459
1996	489	537	543	426	499
%chg	17%	8%	9%	1%	9%
1997	453	545	549	412	490

%chg	-7%	2%	1%	-3%	-2%
1998	438	501	511	405	464
%chg	-3%	-8%	-7%	-2%	-5%
1999	410	474	521	366	443
%chg	-6%	-5%	2%	-10%	-5%
2000	414	447	510	373	436
%chg	1%	-6%	-2%	2%	-2%
2001	434	484	506	506	482
%chg	5%	8%	-1%	35%	11%
2002	498	558	NA	NA	NA
% chg	15%	15%	NA	NA	NA
Medium Grade					
Year/Month	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
1995	380	465	464	393	425
1996	460	504	510	394	467
%chg	21%	8%	10%	0%	10%
1997	419	508	516	381	456
%chg	-9%	1%	1%	-3%	-2%
1998	405	467	473	375	430
%chg	-3%	-8%	-8%	-2%	-6%
1999	373	433	474	326	401
%chg	-8%	-7%	0%	-13%	-7%
2000	367	406	455	321	387
%chg	-2%	-6%	-4%	-1%	-3%
2001	395	448	469	476	447
%chg	8%	10%	3%	48%	15%
2002	459	525	NA	NA	NA
% chg	16%	17%	NA	NA	NA
Source: MAFF Meat Statistics, ALIC Monthly Statistics					

Table 5 Japanese Pork Imports for the First Half (Jan.-Jun.) 2002

Unit: MT (Customs Clearance Basis)						
	Chilled		Frozen		Total	
	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.
Denmark	140	13%	115,431	11%	115,571	11%
U.S.	67,871	4%	65,113	5%	132,984	4%
Canada	21,873	2%	69,373	17%	91,246	13%

Mexico	6,416	-14%	13,390	-12%	19,806	-13%
Total	100,863	5%	290,774	8%	391,637	7%
Source: Ministry of Finance Trade Data						
Note: Total includes imports from other countries.						

Table 6 Japanese Monthly Pork Import Trend (Chilled and Frozen)

Japanese Monthly Pork Import Trend					
Chilled Pork					
	2000	2001	% Chg.	2002	% Chg.
Jan.	12,983	12,110	-7%	16,182	34%
Feb.	14,438	16,088	11%	16,827	5%
Mar.	16,810	17,647	5%	15,279	-13%
Apr.	15,392	17,553	14%	16,023	-9%
May	16,741	18,706	12%	19,105	2%
Jun.	16,112	14,320	-11%	17,404	22%
Jul.	14,940	18,963	27%	0	0%
Aug.	17,129	14,247	-17%	0	0%
Sep.	14,380	14,210	-1%	0	0%
Oct.	16,748	18,654	11%	0	0%
Nov.	18,982	18,129	-4%	0	0%
Dec.	16,669	19,841	19%	0	0%
Annual Total	191,324	200,468	5%	0	0%
Frozen Pork					
	2000	2001	% Chg.	2002	% Chg.
Jan.	43,395	41,272	-5%	52,469	27%
Feb.	43,759	39,385	-10%	41,136	4%
Mar.	45,921	50,672	10%	32,763	-35%
Apr.	30,292	47,934	58%	78,222	63%
May	34,030	53,484	57%	52,040	-3%
Jun.	34,910	37,007	6%	51,384	39%
Jul.	38,286	67,979	78%	0	0%
Aug.	40,950	21,112	-48%	0	0%
Sep.	35,247	22,641	-36%	0	0%
Oct.	35,395	35,031	-1%	0	0%
Nov.	40,317	46,562	15%	0	0%
Dec.	36,627	44,419	21%	0	0%

Annual Total	459,129	507,498	11%	0	0%

Source: ALIC Monthly Data (Figures indicated as bone-less equivalent)

Table 7 Japan Meat and Poultry Utilization for Ham and Sausage Processing

Period: Jan. - Dec. 1998 - 2001							
Unit: Metric Ton (Boneless Equivalent)							
	1998	1999		2000		2001	
Pork	394,274	398,028	1%	408,722	3%	410,384	0%
Beef	26,831	24,268	-10%	21,623	-11%	16,933	-22%
Poultry	50,838	48,963	-4%	51,619	5%	50,815	-2%
Horse	4,780	3,834	-20%	3,079	-20%	2,635	-14%
Lamb/Mutton	10,628	8,872	-17%	7,653	-14%	7,653	0%
Total	487,351	483,965	-1%	492,696	2%	486,778	-1%
Source: MAFF							

Japanese Live Cattle PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	4530	4530	4625	4564	4670	4450
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	971	971	975	966	0	955
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	635	630	630	637	0	630
Production (Calf Crop)	1460	1440	1450	1425	0	1410
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	19	19	18	20	0	20
TOTAL Imports	19	19	18	20	0	20
TOTAL SUPPLY	6009	5989	6093	6009	4670	5880
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	526	511	495	570	0	565
Calf Slaughter	6	5	5	10	0	10
Other Slaughter	603	591	670	685	0	675
Total Slaughter	1135	1107	1170	1265	0	1250
Loss	249	318	253	294	0	375
Ending Inventories	4625	4564	4670	4450	0	4355
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6009	5989	6093	6009	0	5980
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	150	313	150	300	0	300
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Figures on Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. is indicated as Head, NOT 1,000 Head.

Japanese Beef PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Slaughter (Reference)	1135	1107	1170	1265	0	1250
Beginning Stocks	158	158	197	199	187	159
Production	465	458	475	520	0	515
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	955	964	880	800	0	935
TOTAL Imports	955	964	880	800	0	935
TOTAL SUPPLY	1578	1580	1552	1519	187	1609
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	1381	1380	1365	1360	0	1450
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1381	1380	1365	1360	0	1450
Ending Stocks	197	199	187	159	0	159
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1578	1580	1552	1519	0	1609
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	475	444	472	371	0	436
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Figures on Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S. is indicated as Head, NOT 1,000 Head.

Japanese Live Swine and Slaughter PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Slaughter (Reference)	16346	16346	16200	16100	0	16000
Beginning Stocks	126	126	170	170	138	143
Production	1245	1243	1230	1220	0	1210
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1068	1012	1070	978	0	964
TOTAL Imports	1068	1012	1070	978	0	964
TOTAL SUPPLY	2439	2381	2470	2368	138	2317
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	2269	2210	2332	2225	0	2175
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2269	2210	2332	2225	0	2175
Ending Stocks	170	170	138	143	0	142
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2439	2381	2470	2368	0	2317
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	279	350	279	335	0	300
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Japanese Pork PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2001	Preliminary	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Slaughter (Reference)	16346	16346	16200	16100	0	16000
Beginning Stocks	126	126	170	170	138	143
Production	1245	1243	1230	1220	0	1210
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1068	1012	1070	978	0	964
TOTAL Imports	1068	1012	1070	978	0	964
TOTAL SUPPLY	2439	2381	2470	2368	138	2317
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	1	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	2269	2210	2332	2225	0	2175
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2269	2210	2332	2225	0	2175
Ending Stocks	170	170	138	143	0	142
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2439	2381	2470	2368	0	2317
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	279	350	279	335	0	300
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0